



Good \_\_\_\_\_, and welcome to our Coast Guard Overview Briefing.



Since our founding as the Revenue Cutter Service in 1790, the Coast Guard has provided unique benefits to America through our distinctive blend of humanitarian, law enforcement, diplomatic, and military capabilities. Whether equipped with 19<sup>th</sup> century wooden lifeboats or 20<sup>th</sup> century high endurance cutters, the Coast Guard has continuously served as America's Lifesaver and Guardian of the Sea.



Located within the Department of Transportation, the Coast Guard is also one of the nation's five Armed Services. We perform a number of critically important national defense missions, yet our scope of operations extends far beyond the purely military... from interdicting drug smugglers far out to sea to safeguarding the marine environment.



For more than two centuries, we have protected the American public, the environment, and economic and security interests in U.S. waterways and any maritime region in which U.S. interests may be at risk. This wide range of Coast Guard missions can be categorized into five core roles: Maritime Security, Maritime Safety, Protection of Natural Resources, Maritime Mobility, and National Defense.



The tragic events of September 11, 2001, highlighted the fact that the Coast Guard is also ideally positioned and equipped for yet another critical mission area — ports, waterways and coastal security. When America was attacked, our National Strike Teams participated in rescue and recovery operations in New York City and Washington, DC, and we mobilized Coast Guard boats, cutters, planes, port security units and Reserves to protect America's vital ports and waterways. This response signaled the largest homeland port security operation since World War II. Homeland Security now stands alongside Search and Rescue as Mission 1 for the Coast Guard.



It is the Coast Guard's goal to ensure the security of our ports, waterways and maritime borders. We do this through a maritime security strategy focused on five key goals – increased intelligence and information; controlled movement of high interest vessels; increased presence and response capabilities; improved critical infrastructure protection; and greater interagency and international outreach.



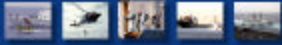
Headquartered in Washington, DC, the Coast Guard's field operating units are divided into two regions, the Atlantic Area, based in Portsmouth, VA, and the Pacific Area, in Alameda, CA. Each of these Areas is further broken down into Districts, with District headquarters located in nine key cities around the country. (CLICK MOUSE) Each District, in turn, includes a wide range of facilities, including Marine Safety Offices, Groups, Air Stations, boat stations and cutters.



Even with all of these assets and command-and-control facilities at our disposal, the Coast Guard's greatest strength still lies with our people. Our extensive maritime expertise, military structure, law enforcement authority, and humanitarian reputation make the Coast Guard a unique instrument of national security.



## U.S. COAST GUARD ORGANIZATION



### Team Coast Guard



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With our 36,000 active duty personnel, supported by 8,000 reservists and 34,000 auxilarists, the Coast Guard is well positioned to be the first on scene — bringing the right people, equipment, skills, and partnerships — to respond to any local, regional, national, or international crisis.



No other government agency or private organization has the extensive variety and inventory of cutters, boats, aircraft, and command-and-control systems as the Coast Guard, or the expertise necessary to perform our five core roles, which I'd now like to discuss in greater detail. We are positioned throughout the nation and on patrol in the maritime approaches – always ready for the call.

## MARITIME SECURITY



### Maritime Security Missions

- Drug Interdiction
- Alien Migrant Interdiction
- Exclusive Economic Zone & Living Marine Resource Law/Treaty Enforcement
- Domestic Fisheries Enforcement
- General Maritime Law Enforcement

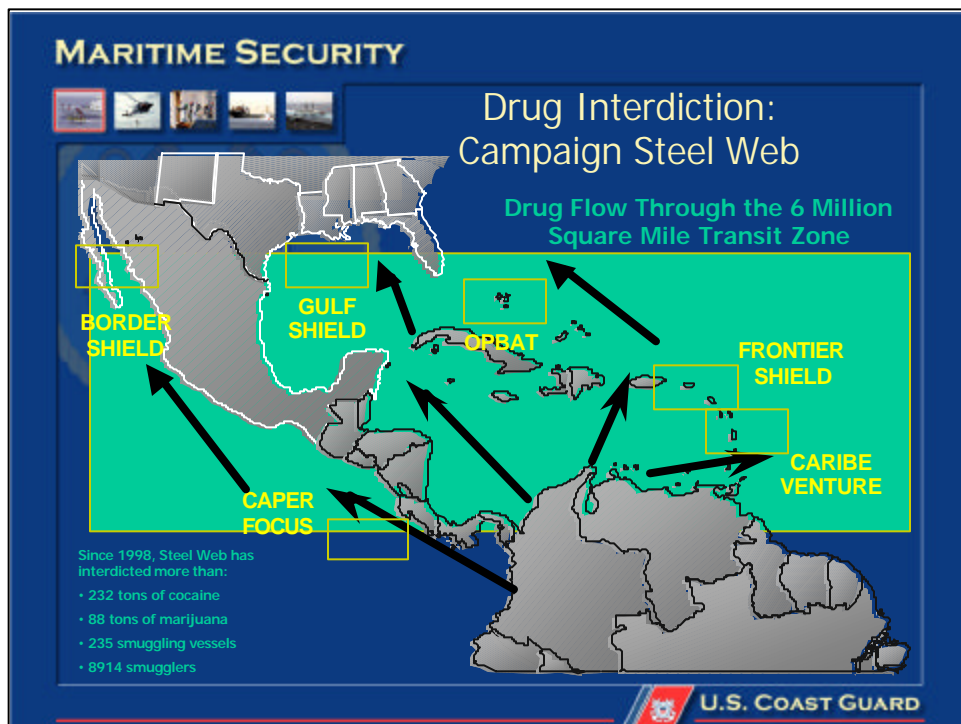


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Maritime law enforcement is the oldest of the Coast Guard's numerous responsibilities. Currently, our maritime security role centers primarily on the issues of drug interdiction, undocumented migrant interdiction and fisheries enforcement.



As the designated lead agency for maritime drug interdiction under the *National Drug Control Strategy*, the Coast Guard maintains round-the-clock patrols of cutters and aircraft at sea working closely with U.S. and foreign law enforcement agencies and militaries to deny drug traffickers key maritime smuggling routes. This interdiction effort took its current form in 1998, when the Coast Guard initiated Campaign Steel Web.



This ten-year counterdrug campaign focuses interdiction efforts on specific routes of smuggling in the six million square mile drug transit zone. Since its inception, Steel Web has resulted in the seizure of more than 232 tons of cocaine and 88 tons of marijuana. The street value of the drugs seized in 2001 alone totaled \$4.5 billion.



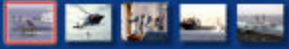
Alien migrant interdiction operations are an increasingly important area of U.S. national security concern. During the past 20 years, the Coast Guard has interdicted more than 140,000 illegal migrants, primarily from Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Peoples Republic of China and Ecuador.



Far too often, these migration attempts pose safety risks to the undocumented migrants themselves. Smugglers of human cargoes often use ships that are unseaworthy and even ship migrants in sealed cargo containers. Under these conditions, many interdiction missions rapidly evolve to search and rescue and humanitarian aid missions.



## MARITIME SECURITY



### Alien Migrant Interdiction: Mass Migrations



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The Coast Guard is always poised to conduct “surge operations” as crises erupt. In 1994, for example, mass migrations brought migrant interdiction into the national spotlight, when more than 21,000 Haitians and 30,000 Cubans were recovered in four months.





As you can see, the Coast Guard faces the daunting challenge of protecting huge expanses of ocean. The vast areas we protect cover 3.4 million square miles of Exclusive Economic Zones and 95,000 miles of coastlines.



The objective of our fisheries law enforcement program is to provide the on-scene presence necessary to protect America's \$52 billion commercial and recreational fishing industry. Our priorities are to eliminate illegal encroachment by foreign fishing vessels in our Exclusive Economic Zones and to enforce domestic fisheries laws on the 110,000 U.S. commercial vessels harvesting our critical fish stocks.

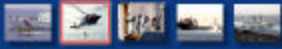


We also are the primary federal agency responsible for enforcing all maritime laws and treaties. We possess the unique authority to board any vessel subject to U.S. jurisdiction to make inspections, searches, inquiries, and arrests. Interagency cooperation and our partnerships with many international, state, and local governments have proven keys to our success.

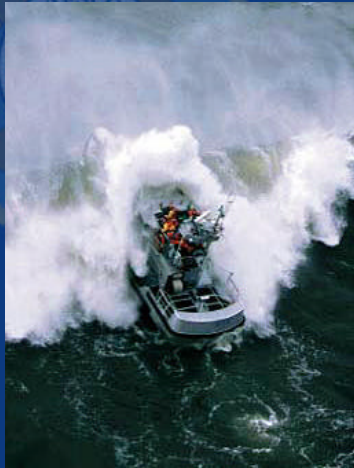


One of the basic responsibilities of the U.S. government is to protect the lives and safety of Americans. On the nation's waterways, the Coast Guard strives to preserve safety at sea through a focused program of prevention, response, and investigation. Our Maritime Safety role consists of four primary missions: search and rescue, licensing and inspection, recreational boating safety, and the International Ice Patrol.

## MARITIME SAFETY



### Search and Rescue






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The sea can be unforgiving and even the most professional mariners can easily find themselves in peril. From our origins as the U.S. Life-Saving Service, we have a long and proud tradition of responding immediately to save lives in peril. We currently respond to more than 40,000 calls for help each year.

**MARITIME SAFETY**

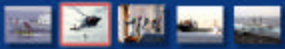
Search and Rescue:  
Flood Response



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Coast Guard search and rescue operations are not limited to the high seas. In coastal and inland areas, we often assist in areas of flooding, as when North Dakota's Red River flooded in 1997 and Hurricane Floyd made landfall along the East Coast in 1999.


# MARITIME SAFETY



## Marine Safety

- Commercial Fishing Vessel Safety



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In some areas, such as the Gulf of Alaska, commercial fishing is 10 times more deadly than any other occupation in the country. Through a combination of regulatory, inspection, and education efforts, we strive to prevent tragedies before they occur.



## MARITIME SAFETY



### Marine Safety

- Vessel Inspection
- Prevention through People



As part of our inspection efforts, we enforce a wide range of regulations to ensure U.S. and foreign vessels operating in our waters are structurally sound, competently operated, and outfitted with adequate safety systems. Coast Guard safety inspectors track most U.S.-flagged vessels from shipyard construction to final voyage, and we emphasize our Prevention through People initiative, which helps mariners to improve safety and decrease the number of accidents and casualties.



**MARITIME SAFETY**

• Global Merchant Fleet  
• International Maritime Organization

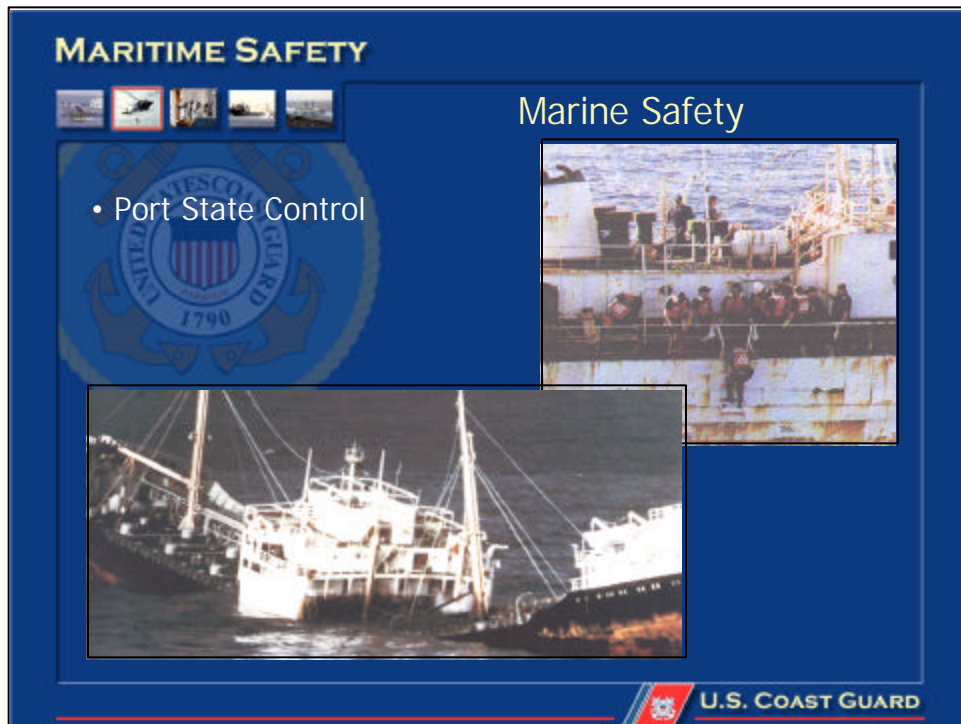
Marine Safety

**IMO**  
SAFER SHIPPING  
CLEANER OCEANS

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In the past, the Coast Guard was primarily concerned with the safety of U.S. vessels. Today, however, we have increasingly shifted our focus to foreign commercial vessels, as 95 percent of passenger ships and 75 percent of cargo ships operating in U.S. waters are foreign-flagged. As the lead U.S. representative to the International Maritime Organization, an arm of the United Nations, we are a driving force behind the implementation of measures to improve the training and safety standards of all mariners and vessels plying U.S. waters.



Unfortunately, not every country enforces these international standards. To address this reality, the Coast Guard has effective Captain of the Port and Port State Control mechanisms in place that are designed to bring substandard ships into compliance with international standards, or exclude or remove them from U.S. waters.

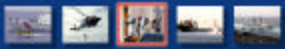


In addition to commercial vessels, nearly 13 million recreational boats cruise American waterways each year. Consequently, recreational boating is second only to highway travel in the number of transportation fatalities. As the National Recreational Boating Safety Coordinator, the Coast Guard works to minimize loss of life, personal injury, and property damage through a variety of prevention, education, and enforcement efforts. The all-volunteer Coast Guard Auxiliary plays a central role in this effort.





The Coast Guard is also responsible for the International Ice Patrol. This effort, which primarily takes place in the North Atlantic, is focused on monitoring shipping lanes to warn transiting ships of dangers posed by icebergs.

## PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES



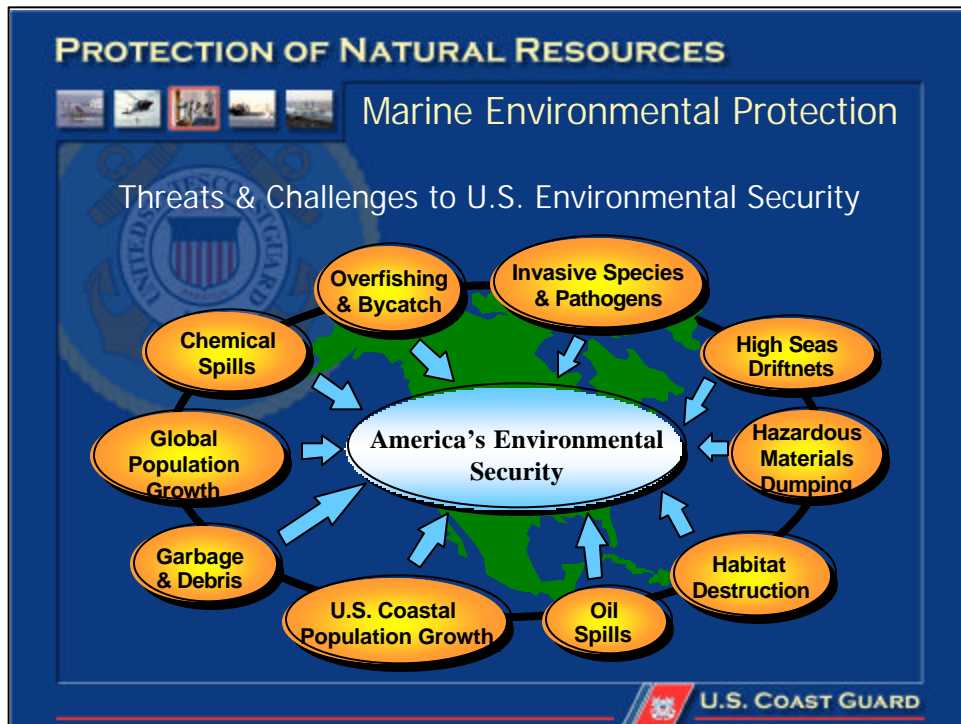
### Protection of Natural Resources Missions

- Marine Environmental Protection
- Marine Protected Species Law/Treaty Enforcement



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America's marine waters and their ecosystems are vital to the health, well being, and economy of the nation. Our Protection of Natural Resources role focuses on two main mission areas: marine environmental protection and marine protected species law and treaty enforcement.



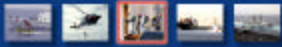
There are many diverse and harmful threats and challenges to our environment. These include: oil and chemical spills, hazardous materials dumping, and marine habitat destruction, among others.



To address these, we closely regulate the shipping industry to prevent or minimize the environmental damage caused by oil and chemical spills and the dumping of wastes at sea. Our mandate to do so was significantly strengthened by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, which was passed in response to the devastating *Exxon Valdez* oil spill the year before. As a result of these efforts, oil spills have decreased by two-thirds during the past five years.



## PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES



### Marine Protected Species Law/Treaty Enforcement



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Along with the marine environment, we also protect sensitive marine habitats, marine mammals, and endangered marine species. For example, we are currently working with the marine industry to safeguard the endangered Right whales as they transit the Atlantic shipping lanes, as well as endangered sea turtles in the Gulf of Mexico.



## MARITIME MOBILITY



### Maritime Mobility Missions

- To Ensure an Efficient and Effective U.S. Marine Transportation System:
  - Aids to Navigation
  - Domestic Icebreaking
  - Bridge Administration
  - Waterways/Vessel Traffic Management



In today's global economy, the United States remains dependent on our ports and waterways for our economic survival. Excluding Mexico and Canada, 95 percent of our foreign trade and 25 percent of our domestic trade depends upon maritime transportation. The Coast Guard conducts four maritime mobility-related missions that enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the U.S. Marine Transportation System: aids to navigation, domestic icebreaking, bridge administration, and waterways/vessel traffic management.



The U.S. Marine Transportation System includes all of America's waterways and 361 ports, through which more than two billion tons of foreign and domestic freight and 3.3 billion barrels of oil move each year. The Coast Guard plays a key role in an ongoing initiative aimed at building the public and private partnerships necessary to support a world-class waterway system that improves our global competitiveness and national security.

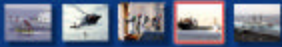


Leveraging our close partnership with government and industry, the Coast Guard provides unique expertise that enables our service to play a key role in the Department of Transportation's Intermodalism initiatives. The overarching goal of these efforts is to ensure the marine portion of the National Transportation System keeps pace with rapidly growing demand.



To aid ships transiting our congested and complex waterways, the Coast Guard maintains the world's largest system of long- and short-range aids-to-navigation, with more than 50,000 buoys, fixed markers, and lighthouses. The Coast Guard also maintains the differential global positioning system and Loran C radionavigation systems, enabling mariners to electronically determine their position.

## MARITIME MOBILITY



### Domestic Icebreaking



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Likewise, our domestic icebreakers and buoy tenders ensure that ships carrying essential ships and supplies are able to safely navigate our waterways, especially on the Great Lakes, Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and rivers of the Northeast, regardless of weather conditions.



The Coast Guard also is responsible for regulating, ensuring safety and proper operations for approximately 18,000 highway and railroad bridges that span our navigable waterways. We routinely issue permits for new bridge construction, order obstructive bridges to be removed, and oversee drawbridge operations.



To facilitate the more than \$1 trillion worth of domestic and foreign goods that move through U.S. ports and waterways each year, we operate a comprehensive network of precision electronic navigation systems and Vessel Traffic Services aimed at reducing the risk of collision and ensuring the safe, efficient passage of people, ships, and goods.



**NATIONAL DEFENSE**



### National Defense Missions

- General Defense Operations
- Maritime Interception Operations
- Military Environmental Response Operations
- Port Operations, Security, and Defense
- Coastal Sea Control Operations
- Peacetime Military Engagement
- Polar Icebreaking



**U.S. COAST GUARD**

Despite our many non-military roles and missions, the Coast Guard is fully prepared to execute essential military tasks in support of joint and combined forces in peacetime, crisis, and war. A 1995 Memorandum of Agreement between the Departments of Transportation and Defense assigns the Coast Guard five specific national defense missions in addition to our general defense operations and polar icebreaking duties. They are: maritime interception operations; military environmental response operations; port operations, security, and defense; coastal sea control operations; and peacetime military engagement.





Like the other U.S. armed services, warfare is one of the Coast Guard's core missions. We command the U.S. Maritime Defense Zones around the nation and maintain a high state of readiness in order to operate alongside the Navy as a naval augmentation force, when needed. Major cutters regularly participate in battlegroup deployment operations in the Persian Gulf, Black Sea and Mediterranean.



Our maritime interception operations leverage our extensive training and expertise in stopping, boarding, searching, and seizing vessels to enforce international sanctions overseas, such as in the Arabian Gulf against Iraq.



Our military environmental response operations enable the Coast Guard to serve as the tip of the military's spear in responding to environmental disasters. Our experience with the containment and cleanup of environmental disasters has given our three National Strike Teams the specialized training necessary to respond wherever needed, whether in the burning oil fields of Kuwait or "ground zero" in New York City.



Our Port Operations, Security, and Defense mission leverages our unique legal authorities, assets, and expertise to protect U.S. and overseas ports, facilities and vessels from hostilities. Port security Units, manned by Reservists, play a prominent role in this effort.



Our coastal sea control operations mission, which was added to the Coast Guard's portfolio in July 2001, is designed to ensure the unimpeded use of designated coastal areas by friendly forces while denying the use of those areas by enemy forces. Specific duties include surveillance and reconnaissance, interdiction of enemy shipping, and protection of friendly forces.



Our peacetime engagement efforts include all activities involving other nations that are intended to shape the security environment in peacetime before military crises can arise. Our international engagement and training initiatives foster healthy relationships with other countries, thereby promoting peace and stability, democracy, and the rule of law.

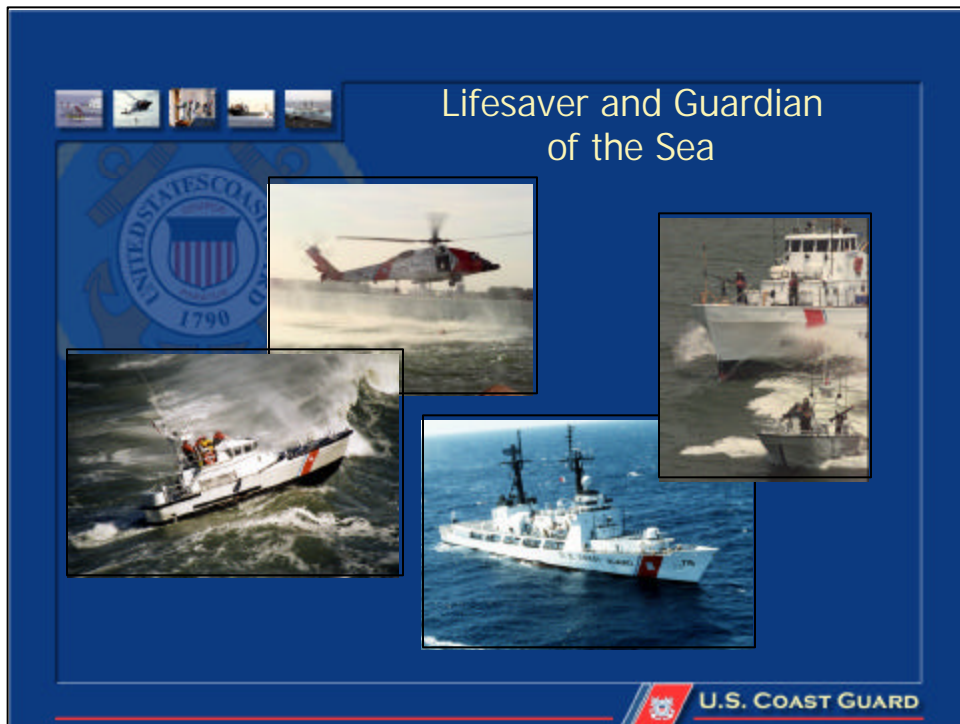


Finally, the Coast Guard is also responsible for polar icebreaking operations. This is essential to ensure U.S. scientists in the Arctic and Antarctic have the access, equipment, and supplies they need, while providing them with a floating laboratory from which to conduct vital scientific research.





Regardless of where or when we are needed, the men and women of the Coast Guard are always ready to serve the American people with honor, respect, and a devotion to duty. Whether active duty, reserve, civilian, or auxiliary, these three core values form the bedrock upon which our character and operating principles are built.



Regardless of the maritime threats and challenges confronting America today and tomorrow — whether it's rescuing mariners in distress, protecting our nation from illegal drugs, preventing and responding to oil spills, or safeguarding our homeland against terrorist attacks — the Coast Guard will be *Semper Paratus*, always ready and always prepared, to meet the call whenever and wherever needed.



Thank you.